

CONFIDENTIAL

No. 1 of 1916.

REPORT

ON

INDIAN NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS IN BENGAL

FOR THE

Week ending the 1st January 1916.

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List of Indian Newspapers and Periodicals.

[As it stood on the 1st July 1915.]

NOTE.—(N)—Newspapers. (P)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Assamese.</i>				
1	"Banhi" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Lakshmi Narayan Bezborua, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 46 years.	500
	<i>Bengali.</i>				
2	"Alaukik Rahasya" (P) ..	Calcutta	Monthly	Kshirod Prasad Vidyabinod, Brahmin ; age 56 years.	700
3	"At-Islam" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Akram Kham	500
4	"Alochana" (P) ..	Howrah	Do.	Jogendra Nath Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	500
5	"Ananda" (P)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maresh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
6	"Ananda Sangit Patrika" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	Pratibha Devi, Brahmo ; age 45 years.	200
7	"Antapur" (P)...	Do.	Do.	Biraj Mohini Ray, Brahmo ; age 30 years.	600
8	"Archana" (P)	Do.	Do.	Keshab Chandra Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 36 years.	800
9	"Arghya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sures Ch. Palit, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	700
10	"Aryya Kayastha Pratibha" (P).	Faridpur	Do.	Kali Prasanna Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 75 years.	1,000
11	"Avasar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Lal Behari Datta, Hindu, Tanti ; age 50 years.	1,600
12	"Ayurveda Bikas" (P) ...	Dacca	Do.	Sudhanshu Bhushan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age about 41 years.	600
13	"Baidya Sammilani" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Bikrampur, Ambastha Sammilani, Dacca.	1,000
14	"Baishnava Samaj" (P) ...	Calcutta	Bi-monthly	Surendra Mohan Adhikary	500
15	"Baisya Patrika" (P) ...	Jessore	Monthly	Prasanna Gopal Roy, Hindu, Barui ; age 55 years.	500
16	"Balak" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	J. M. B. Duncan	5,500
17	"Bamabodhini Patrika" (P)	Do.	Do.	Sukumar Dutt, Brahmo ; age 43 years.	700
18	"Bangabandhu" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Ishan Chandra Sen, Brahmo ; age 57 years.	150
19	"Bangal Mahila" (P) ...	.....	Do.	Abinash Ch. Sarbbabhouma, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	.....
20	"Bangali" (N)	Calcutta	Daily	The Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banarji ; Brahmin ; age 69 years.	4,000
21	"Bangaratna" (N)	Krishnagar	Weekly	Kanai Lal Das, Hindu, Karmakar ; age 30 years.	400
22	"Bangavasi" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Rai Sahib Behary Lal Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 58 yec. .	19,000
23	"Bankura Darpan" (N).	Bankura	Do.	Rama Nath Mukharji ; age 54 years	453
24	"Barisal Hitalshi" (N)	Barisal	Do.	Durga Mohan Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 37 years.	625

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
25	" Basumati " (N) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji and Haripada Adhikary ; age 48 years.	14,000
26	" Banddha Bandhu " (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Sriman Purnananda Swami, age 32 years.	750
27	" Bhakti " (P) ...	Howrah ...	Do. ...	Dines Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 29 years.	600
28	" Bharat Laxmi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rahdha Nath De, Subarnabanik ; age about 35 years.	1,000
29	" Bharati " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Mani Lal Ganguli Brahmo ; age about 32 years.	1,700
30	" Bharatmahila " ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Srinati Saraju Bala Dutta, Brahmo ; age 34 years.	450
31	" Bhisak Darpan " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Sahib Giris Chandra Bagchi ...	250
32	" Bharatbarsha " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Amulya Charan Ghosh Vidyashan, Kayastha ; age 39 years ; and Jaladhar Sen, Kayastha, age 51 years.	4,000
33	" Bidushak " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Kshetra Nath Banerji, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	200
34	" Bijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dr Amrita Lal Sarkar, Satgope ; age about 43 years.	300
35	" Bikrampur " (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Quarterly ...	Jogendra Nath Gupta, Hindu, Baidya ; age 35 years.	500
36	" Birbhum Varta " (N) ...	Suri ...	Weekly ...	Devendra Nath Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 41 years.	997
37	" Birbhumi " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Kulada Prasad Mallik, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 34 years.	1,000
38	" Birbhum Vasi " (N) ...	Rampur Hat ...	Weekly ...	Satkowri Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 45 years.	700
39	" Brahman Samaj " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Pandit Basanta Kumar Tarkanidhi...	1,000
40	" Brahma Vadi " (P) ...	Barisal ...	Monthly ...	Manamohan Chakravarti, Brahmo ; age 52 years.	660
41	" Brahma Vidya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Rai Purnendu Narayan Singh Bahadur and Hirendra Nath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha.	800
42	" Burdwan Sanjivani " (N).	Burdwan ...	Weekly ...	Prabodhananda Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 25 years.	700
43	" Byabasay O Baniya " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Sachindra Prasad Basu, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	900
44	" Chabhis Pargana Vartavaha " (N).	Bhawanipur ...	Weekly ...	Abani Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	800
45	" Charu Mihir " (N) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Vaikantha Nath Sen, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 42 years.	800
46	" Chhatra " (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Sasibhusan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 49 years.	500
47	" Chikitsa Prakas " (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Dhirendra Nath Haldar, Hindu, Gandabanik ; age 33 years.	400
48	" Chikitsa Sammitani " (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kaviraj Sital Chandra Chatterji, Hindu, Brahmin.	500
49	" Chikitsa Tatva Vijnan " (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Binode Lal Das Gupta, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	300
50	" Chinsura Vartavaha " (N).	Chinsura ...	Weekly ...	Dina Nath Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 49 years.	1,000
51	" Dainik Chandrika " (N).	Calcutta ...	Daily except on Thursdays.	Panchcowai Paperil, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	4,000

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<i>Bengali—continued.</i>					
52	" Dainik Basumatī " (N)	Calcutta	Daily	Sasi Bhushan Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age about 48 years, and others.	3,000
53	" Dacca Prakash " (N)	Dacca	Weekly	Sasi Bhushan Biswas. Hindu, Kayastha.	800
54	" Darsak " (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Satis Chandra Bhattacharji, Brahmin ; age about 40 years.	2,000
55	" Dharma-o-Karma " (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Sarat Chandra Chowdhuri, Hindu Brahmin.	1,000 to 1,200
56	" Dharma Tatva " (P)	Do.	Fortnightly	Vaikuntha Nath Ghosh, Brahmo	300
57	" Dharma Pracharak " (P)	Do.	Monthly	Nrisingha Ram Mukherji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 52 years.	2,000
58	" Diamond Harbour Hitaishi " (N).	Diamond Harbour	Weekly	Mohendra Nath Tatwanidhi, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 54 years.	2,500
59	" Dhruba " (P)	Ditto	Monthly	Birendra Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	490
60	" Education Gazette " (N)	Chinsura	Weekly	Kumatdeo Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 25 years.	1,500
61	" Faridpur Hitaishini " (N).	Faridpur	Do.	Raj Mohan Majumdar, Hindu, Vaidya ; age about 78 years.	900
62	" Galpa Lahari " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 37 years.	2,000
63	" Gambhira " (P)	Malda	Bi-monthly	Krishna Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age about 35 years.	300
64	" Gaud-duta " (N)	Do.	Weekly	Krishna Chandra Agarwalla, Hindu, Baidya.	400
65	" Grihastha " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sarat Chandra Dev, Kayastha ; age 57 years.	3,000
66	" Hakim " (P)	Do.	Do	Masihar Rahaman, Muhammadan ; age 32 years.	500
67	" Sri Gauranga Sevaka " (P)	Murshidabad	Do.	Lalit Mohan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 57 years.	600
68	" Hindu Ranjika " (N)	Rajshahi	Weekly	Kachimuddin Sarkar, Muhammadan ; age 41 years.	290
69	" Hindu Sakhā " (P)	Hooghly	Monthly	Raj Kumar Kavyathirtha, Hindu, Brahmin.	200
70	" Hitavadi " (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Chandrodaya Vidyavinode, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	37,000
71	" Islam-Rabi " (N)	Mymensingh	Do.	Maulvi Maziuddin Ahmad, Muslim ; age about 34 years.	700
72	" Jagat-Jyoti " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Jnanatana Kaviraj, Buddhist ; age 57 years.	700
73	" Jagaran " (N)	Bagerhat	Weekly	Amarendra Nath Basu, Hindu, Kayastha.	About 300
74	" Jahannabi " (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Sudhakrista Bagchi, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	600
75	" Jangipur Samoad " (N)	Murshidabad	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Pandit, Hindu, Brahmin.	About 100

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
76	"Janmabhumi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Jatindranath Dutta, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 31 years.	300
77	"Jasohar" (N) ...	Jessore ...	Do. ...	Ananda Mohan Chaudhuri, Hindu, Kayastha.	600
78	"Jubak" (P) ...	Santipur ...	Monthly ...	Jnananda Pramanik, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	300
79	"Jugi-Sammilani" (P) ...	Comilla ...	Do. ...	Radha Govinda Nath, Hindu, Jugi ; age about 35 years.	1,500
80	"Jyoti" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kali Shankar Chakravarty, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	2,000
81	"Kajer-Loke" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Saroda Prasad Chatterji, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	350
82	"Kalyani" (N) ...	Magura ...	Weekly ...	Bisweswar Mukherji, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	300
83	"Kangal" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Akinuddin Pradhan, Muhammadan ; age 20 years.	100
84	"Kanika" (P) ...	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Bhattacharya, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 39 years.	150
85	"Karmakar Bandhu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Banamali Seth, Hindu, Swarnakar ; age 44 years.	500
86	"Kasipur-Nibasi" (N) ...	Barisal ...	Weekly ...	Pratap Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 69 years.	500
87	"Kayastha Patrika" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Upendra Nath Mitra, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 33 years.	750
88	"Khulnavasi" (N) ...	Khulna ...	Weekly ...	Gopal Chandra Mukharji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 53 years.	350
89	"Krishak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Nikunja Bihari Datta, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
90	"Krishi Samvad" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Nishi Kanta Ghosh ; age about 35 years.	1,000
91	"Kshristya Bandhav" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Mathura Nath Nath, Christian ; age about 51 years.	500
92	"Kushadaha" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Jagindra Nath Kundu, Brahma ; age 37 years.	500
93	"Mahajan Bandhu" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Raj Krishna Pal, Hindu, Tambuli ; age 45 years.	400
94	"Mahila" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Revd. Braja Gopal Neogi, Brahma ; age 60 years.	200
95	"Mahila Bandhav" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Miss K. Blair ; age 60 years	500
96	"Mahishya Mahila" (P) ...	Nadia ...	Do. ...	Srimati Krishna Bhabani Biswas, Hindu, Kaibarta.	300
97	"Mahisya Samaj" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Narendra Nath Das, Hindu, Kaivarta	1,200
98	"Mahisya-Surhid" (P) ...	Diamond Harbour ...	Do. ...	Haripada Haldar, Hindu, Kaivarta ; age 81 years.	350
99	"Malancha" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Kali Prasanna Das Gupta ; Hindu, Vaidya ; age 45 years.	1,500
100	"Malda Samachar" (N) ...	Malda ...	Weekly ...	Kaliprasanna Chakravarty, Hindu, Brahmin.	1,100
101	"Manasi" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Maharaja Jagadindra Nath Ray, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	2,000
102	"Mandarmala" ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Umesh Chandra Das Gupta, Hindu, Brahmo ; age about 57 years.	400

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
103	"Medini Bandhab" (N)	Midnapore	Weekly	Gossaindas Karan, Hindu, Satgope ; age 26 years.	500
104	"Midnapore Hitalshi" (N).	Do.	Do.	Manmatha Nath Nag, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 38 years.	1,700
105	"Moslem Hitalshi" (N).	Calcutta	Do.	Shaikh Abdur Rahim and Mozummul Haque.	6,300
106	"Muhammadi" (N) ...	Do.	Do.	Muhammad Akram Khan, Musalman ; age 40 years ; and Maulvi Akbar Khan.	About 7,000
107	"Mukul" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Hem Chandra Sarkar, Brahmo ; age 40 years.	450
108	"Murshidabad Hitalshi" (N).	Saidabad	Weekly	Banwari Lal Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 50 years.	250
109	"Nabagraha Prasanga" (P)	Mymensingh	Monthly	.....	.....
110	"Nandini" (P) ...	Howrah	Issued every two months.	Ashutosh Das Gupta Mahallanabis, Hindu, Baidya ; age 32 years.	500
111	"Natya Mandir" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Mani Lal Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 31 years.	700
112	"Narayan" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Mr. Chitta Ranjan Das, Hindu ; age 48 years.	2,000
113	"Nava Vanga" (N) ...	Chandpur	Weekly	Harendra Kishor Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 26 years.	400
114	"Nayak" (N) ...	Calcutta	Daily	Panchcowri Banarji Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	200
115	"Navya Bharat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Devi Prasanna Ray Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age 62 years.	1,000 to 1,500
116	"Nihar" (N) ...	Contai	Weekly	Madhu Sudan Jana, Brahma ; age 55 years.	500
117	"Nirjhar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Quarterly	Prish Chandra Ray, Kayastha ; age about 50 years.	500
118	"Noakhali Sammilani" (N)	Noakhali Town...	Weekly	Fazlar Rahman, Muhammadan ; age 30 years.	500
119	"Pabna Hitalshi" (N)	Pabna	Do.	Basanta Kumar Vidyabinode Bhattacharyya, Hindu, Brahmin.	650
120	"Pakshik Patrika" (P) ...	Serampore	Fortnightly	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	500
121	"Pallivasi" (N) ...	Kalna	Weekly	Sashi Bhushan Banarji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	300
122	"Pallivarta" (N) ...	Bongong	Do.	Charu Chandra Ray, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 44 years.	500
123	"Pantha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Rajendra Lal Mukharji ...	800
124	"Pataka" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Hari Charan Das, Hindu, carpenter by caste.	500
125	"Prabhini"	Do.	Weekly	Panchkari Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin	3,000
126	"Prachar" (P) ...	Jayanagar	Monthly	Rev. G. C. Dutt, Christian ; age 48 years.	1,400
127	"Praja Bandhu" (N) ...	Tippera	Fortnightly	Purna Chandra Chakraverti, Kairvarta, Brahmin ; age 32 years.	210
128	"Prajapati" (P) ...	Do.	Monthly	Jnanendra Nath Kumar ...	1,500

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
129	"Prantavasi" (N)	Netrakona	Fortnightly	Jogee Chandra Chowdhuri, Brahmin	800
130	"Prasun" (N)	Katwa	Weekly	Banku Behari Ghosh, Hindu, Goala ; age 44 years.	715
131	"Pratijna" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Jatindra Lal Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 28 years.	500
132	"Pratikal" (N)	Berhampore	Do.	Kamakshya Prasad Ganguly, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 67 years.	506
133	"Pratima" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Hari Sadhon Mukharji, Brahmin ; age 40 years.	500
134	"Prativasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Satya Charan Mitra, Kayastha ; age 32 years.	500
135	"Pravasi" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ramanunda Chatterji, M.A., Brahmo ; age 56 years.	5,000
136	"Priti" (P)	Do.	Do.	Pransankar Sen, M.A., Hindu, Baidya ; age 31 years.	300
137	"Rahasya Prakash" (P)	Do.	Do.	Purna Chandra De, Subarnabanik ; age 34 years.	300
138	"Rajdut" (P)	Do.	Do.	Rev. Rasra Maya Biswas, Christian ; age 32 years.	700
139	"Rangpur Darpan" (N)	Rangpur	Weekly	Sarat Chandra Majumdar, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 48 years.	400
140	"Rangpur Sahitya Parishad Patrika." (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Panchanan Sarkar, M.A., B.L., Hindu, Rajbansi.	500
141	"Ratnakar" (N)	Asansol	Weekly	Abdul Latif ; age 35 years ; Muham madan.	783
142	"Sabuj Patra" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Pramatha Nath Chaudhuri, Brahmo ; age about 40 years.	500
143	"Sahitya" (P)	Do.	Do.	Suresh Chandra Samajpati ; age about 47 years.	3,000
144	"Sahitya Parisad Patrika" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Mahamahopadhyaya Satis Chandra Vidyabhusan, Hindu, Acharyya by caste ; age 50 years.	2,800
145	"Sahitya Sanhita" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Shyama Charan Kaviratna, Brahmin ; age 61 years.	500
146	"Sahitya Samvad" (P)	Howrah	Do.	Pramatho Nath Sanyal, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 35 years.	1,300
147	"Saji" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Kshetra Mohan Gupta	300
148	"Samaj Bandhu" (P)	Do.	Do.	Adhar Chandra Das, Hindu, Mahisya ; age 35 years	450
149	"Samaj Chitra" (P)	Dacca	Do.	Satish Chandra Roy	300
150	"Samay" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Jnanendra Nath Das, Brahmo ; age 61 years.	About 1,000
151	"Sammilan" (P)	Do.	Quarterly	Kunja Behari Das, a barber by caste	200
152	"Sammilani" (N)	Do.	Fortnightly	Kali Mohan Bose, Brahmo ; age about 42 years.	300
153	"Sammilani" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Bijay Krishor Acharyya, B.A., LL.B., Christian ; age 47 years.	400
154	"Sandes" (P)	Do.	Do.	Upendra Kishore Roy Chowdhury, Brahmo ; age 46 years.	3,000
155	"Sanjivani" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Sivanath Sastri, M.A., and others	6,000

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	<i>Bengali—continued.</i>				
156	"Sankalpa" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Amulya Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age about 34 years.	2,000
157	"Samsodhini" (N) ...	Chittagong ...	Weekly ...	Kashi Chandra Das Gupta, Brahmo ; age about 60 years.	400
158	"Santosh" (P) ..	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Ch , Chakdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	500
159	"Saswati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nikhil Nath Roy, Kayastha ; age 50 years.	500
160	"Sebak" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Surendra Sasi Dutta ; age 35 years ...	300
161	"Senapati" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 58 years ...	200
162	"Serampore" (N) ...	Serampore ...	Weekly ...	Basanta Kumar Basu, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 35 years.	400
163	"Sisu" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Baradakanta Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 40 years.	8,000
164	"Saurabha" ...	Dacca ...	Do. ...	Kedar Nath Majumdar, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	1,000
165	"Siksha-o-Swasthya" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Atul Chandra Sen, M A. B.L., Baidya ; age 40 years.	200
166	"Sikshak" (P) ...	Barisal ...	Do. ...	Revd. W. Carey ; age 57 years ...	125
167	"Siksha Prachar" (P) ...	Mymensingh ...	Do. ...	Maulvi Moslemuddin Khan Chowdhury ; age 37 years.	1,000
168	"Siksha Samachar" (N) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	Abinas Chandra Gupta, M.A., B.L. Vaidya ; age 38 years.	1,500
169	"Snehamayi" (P) ...	Do. ...	Monthly ...	Revd. A. L. Sarkar ...	700
170	"Sopan" (P) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	Hemendra Nath Datta, Brahmo ; age 37 years.	250
171	"Sri Nityananda Sebak" (P)	Murshidabad ...	Do. ...	Avinash Chandra Kavyatirtha, Brahmin ; age 47 years.	400
172	"Sri Baishnav Dharma Prachar" (P).	Burdwan ...	Do. ...	Krishna Behari Goswami, Brahmin ; age 30 years.	300
173	"Sri Sri Krishna Chaitanya Tattwa Pracharak" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Dr. Priya Nath Nandi, age 56, years	150
174	"Sri Sri Nitya Dharma" (P)	Kalighat ...	Do. ...	Satya Nath Biswas ...	300
175	"Sri Sri Vaishnava Sangini" (P).	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Madhusudan Das Adhikari, Vaishnav ; age 32 years.	600
176	"Sri Sri Vishnu Priya-o-Ananda Bazar Patrika" (N).	Do. ...	Weekly ...	Nisi Kanta Sen, Hindu, Baidya age 32 years.	1,200
177	"Sumati" (P) ...	Dacca ...	Monthly ...	Purna Chandra Ghosh, Kayastha ; age 41 years.	431
178	"Suprabhat" (P) ...	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Sm. Kumudini Mitra, Brahmo ; age 31 years.	900
179	"Suraj" (N) ...	Pabna ...	Weekly ...	Manmatha Nath Sanyal ...	500
180	"Suhrit" (P) ..	Calcutta ...	Monthly ...	Hari Pada Das, B.A., Brahmo ; age 31 years.	300
181	"Surabhi" (P) ...	Contai ...	Do. ...	Baranashi Banerji, Hindu, Brahmin ; age 46 years.	300
182	"Swarnakar Bandhav" (P)	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Nagendra Nath Shee, M.A., goldsmith by caste ; age 42 years.	500

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>Bengali—concluded.</i>					
183	"Swastha Samachar" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, M.B. ...	4,000
184	"Tambuli Patrika" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajendra Nath Som, Tambuli; age 33 years.	600
185	"Tambuli Samaj" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Rajkristo Paul and others, Hindu, Tambuli; age 37 years.	300
186	"Tapaban" (P) ..	Do.	Do.	Shyama Charan Sarkar, Hindu, Kayastha; age 40 years.	700
187	"Tattwa Kaumudi" (P) ...	Do.	Fortnightly	Lalit Mohan Das, M.A., Brahmo; age 43 years.	500
188	"Tattwa Manjari" ...	Do.	Monthly	Kali Charan Basu; age about 42 years.	600
189	"Tattwa-bodhini Patrika" ...	Do.	Do.	Rabindra Nath Tagore, Brahmo; age 53 years.	300
190	"Theatre" (N) ^o ...	Do.	Weekly	Moni Lal Banerji, Brahmin; age about 30 years.	800
191	"Toshini" (P) ...	Dacca	Monthly	Anukul Chandra Gupta, Baidya; age 43 years.	1,250
192	"Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Kamal Hari Mukherji ...	900 to 1,000
193	"Triveni" (P) ...	Gacha	Do.	Satis Chandra Chakravarti, Brahmin; age 41 years.	100
194	"Tripura Hitaishi" (N) ...	Comilla	Weekly	Afazuddin Ahmad ...	600
195	"Uchchasa" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhabataran Basu, Hindu, Kayastha; age 34 years.	150
196	"Udbodhana" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Swami Saradananda ...	1,500
197	"United Trade Gazette" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Narayan Krishna Goswami, Brahmin; age 29 years.	3,000 to 10,000
198	"Upasana" (P) ...	Murshidabad	Do.	Radha Kamal Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 27 years.	100
199	"Utsav" (P) ...	Calcutta	Do.	Ramdayal Majumdar, M.A., and others.	1,000
200	" Vartavaha " (N) ...	Rinaghat	Weekly	Girija Nath Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 45 years.	415
201	"Vasudha" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Banku Behari Dhar, Baidya ...	500
202	"Vijaya" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Manoranjan Guha Thakurta, Hindu, Kayastha; age 53 years.	700
203	" Viswadut " (N) ...	Howrah	Weekly	Nogendra Nath Pal Chowdhury, Hindu, Kayastha; age 38 years.	2,000
204	" Viswavarta " (N) ...	Dacca	Do.	Abinash Chandra Gupta, Vaidya; age 38 years.	1,000
205	"Yamuna" (P) ...	Calcutta	Monthly	Phanindra Nath Pal, B.A., Kayastha; age 32 years.	900
206	"Yubak" (P) ...	Do.	Do.	Yogananda Pramanick, Brahmo; age 40 years.	300
<i>English-Bengali.</i>					
207	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P).	Mymensingh	Monthly	Kumud Bandhu Chakravarti, Hindu, Brahmin.	300
208	"Bangavasi College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Do.	G. C. Basu; Hindu Kayastha; age 49 years.	600
209	"Commercial Advertiser." (N)	Do.	Weekly	Radha Kissen Mukherji, Hindu, Brahmin; age 50 years.	250

* Suspended

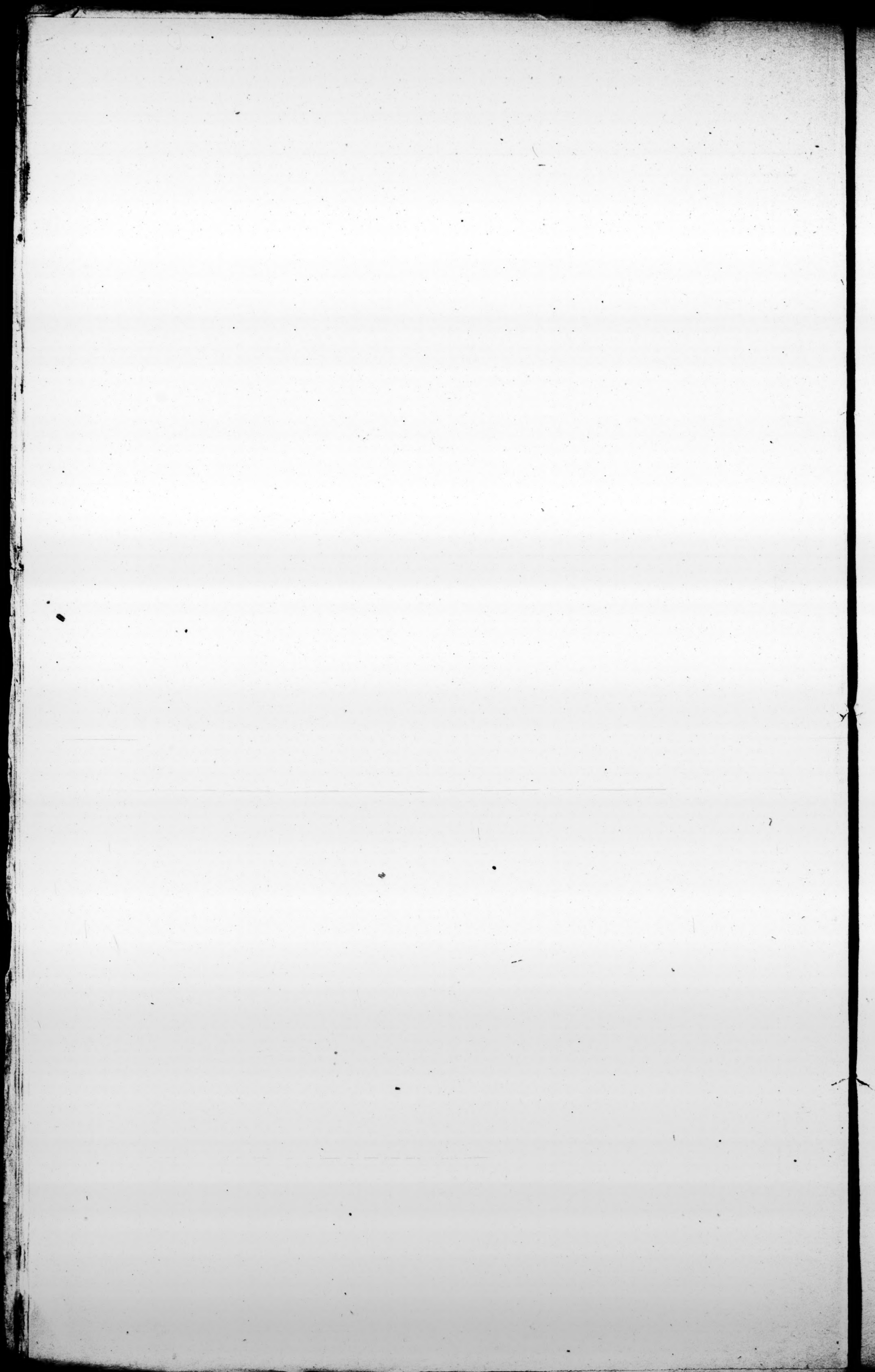
No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
<i>English. Bengali—concluded.</i>					
210	"Dacca College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, and Bidhubhushan Goswami, Hindu, Brahmin	500
211	"Dacca Gazette" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Satya Bhusan Dutt Roy, Baidya; age 48 years.	500
212	"Dacca Review" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Satyendra Nath Bhadra and Bidhubhushan Goswami.	800
213	"Fraternity"	Calcutta	Quarterly	Revd. W. E. S. Holland	200
214	"Jagannath College Magazine" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Rai Lalit Mohan Chatterji Bahadur, Brahmo.	900
215	"Rajshahi College Magazine" (P).	Dacca	Quarterly	Board of Professors, Rajshahi College.	300
216	"Rangpur Dikprakash" (N).	Rangpur	Weekly	Pramatha Nath De	300
217	"Sanjaya" (N)	Faridpur	Do.	Rama Nath Ghosh, Hindu, Kayastha; age about 41 years.	500
218	"Scottish Churches College Magazine" (P).	Calcutta	Five issues in the year.	Revd. J. Watt, M.A., and S. C. Ray	1,200
219	"Tippera Guide" (N)	Comilla	Weekly	Rajani Kanta Gupta, Hindu, Vaidya; age 49 years.	300
<i>Garo.</i>					
220	"Achikni Ribeng" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	E. G. Phillips	550
221	"Phring Phring" (P)	Do.	Do.	D. McDonald	400
<i>Hindi.</i>					
222	"Bharat Mitra" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Babu Ambika Prasad Baghai, Hindu, Brahmin; age 40 years.	3,000
223	"Bir Bharat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Pandit Ramananda Dobey, Hindu, Brahmin; age 32 years.	1,500
224	"Calcutta Samachar" (N)	Do.	Do.	Amrita Lal Chakravarti; Hindu, Brahmin; age about 60 years.	2,000
225	"Chota Nagpur Dui Patrika" (P).	Ranchi	Monthly	Revd. E. H. Whitley, Christian	450
226	"Daily Price List" (N)	Calcutta	Do.	Bhupat Ram	250
227	"Dainik Bharat Mitra" (N).	Do.	Daily	Babu Ram Paradkar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 33 years.	2,500
228	"Daragar Daptar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Ram Lal Burman, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 29 years.	800
229	"Hindi Vangavasi" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Harikissan Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 39 years.	5,500
230	"Jaina Siddhanta Bhaskar" (P).	Do.	Monthly	Padmaraj Jaina, Hindu, Jain; age about 40 years.	.....
231	"Manoranjan" (P)	Do.	Do.	Ishwari Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 52 years.	500
232	"Marwari" (N)	Do.	Weekly	Iswar Prasad Sharma, Hindu, Brahmin; age 44 years.	300
233	"Ratnakar" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Hari Kissen Joahar, Hindu, Kshatriya; age 38 years	1,000
234	"Swastha Samachar" (P)	Do.	Do.	Dr. Kartic Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha; age 45 years.	450

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
	<i>Parvatiya.</i>				
235	"Gurkha Khabar Kogat" (P)	Darjeeling	Monthly	Revd. G. P. Pradhan, Christian ; age 62 years.	400
	<i>Persian.</i>				
236	"Habul Matin" (N)	Calcutta	Weekly	Saiyid Jelaluddin, Muhammadan ; age 70 years.	1,500
	<i>Poly-lingual.</i>				
237	"Printers' Provider" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	S. T. Jones	500
	<i>Sanskrit.</i>				
238	"Vidyodaya" (P)	Calcutta	Monthly	Bhaba Bibhuti Bidyabhushan, M.A., Hindu, Brahmin ; age 33 years.	500
	<i>Bengali-Sanskrit.</i>				
239	"Aryya Prabha" (P)	Chittagong	Monthly	Kunja Behari Tarkasiddhanta Brahmin.	500
240	"Hindu Patrika" (P)	Jessore	Do.	Rai Yadu Nath Mazumdar Bahadur, Barujibi ; age 61 years.	940
241	"Sri Vaishnava Sevika" (P)	Calcutta	Do.	Hari Mohan Das Thakur	400
	<i>Urdu.</i>				
242	"Anwar-ul-Akhbar"	Calcutta	Daily	Man'avi Muhammad Irshad Hossain, Muhammadan ; age 40 years.	800
243	"Negare Bazm" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Muhammad Sayed Hossan Askari, M.A. ; age 27 years, and another.	400
244	"Refaqut" (N)*	Do.	Daily	Munshi Muhammad Nazimuddin Ahmed, Muhammadan ; age 42 years.	700
245	"Resalat" (N)	Do.	Do.	Maulvi Golam Hassain, Muhammadan ; age about 31 years.	2,000
246	"Resalat" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Maulvi Golam Hossain, Muhammadan ; age about 30 years.	400
247	"Safir" (N)	Do.	Daily	Hakim Ali Hussain Safir	1,000
248	"Tandrut" (P)	Do.	Monthly	Dr. Kartik Chandra Bose, Hindu, Kayastha ; age 45 years.	250
249	"Tirmeez" (N)*	Do.	Daily	Saiyid Ali Asgar Termzel, Muhammadan ; age about 25 years.	200
	<i>Uriya.</i>				
250	"Utkal Varta"...	Calcutta	Weekly	Mani Lal Moharana, Karmakar by caste ; age about 50 years.	200

* Suspended.

Additions to and alterations in the list of Indian newspapers as it stood on 1st July 1915.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	Marmabani (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	.....	.....
2	Tarjoman (N.) ...	Do. ...	Daily ...	.....	.....
3	Durbin (N.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
4	Rayat (N.) ...	Do. ...	Weekly ...	.. ...	.....
5	Albalagh (N.) ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	.....	.....
6	Iqdam (N.) ...	Do ...	Daily ...	.....	.....



I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd December writes that

Persia.

German intrigues in Persia are still proceeding, but with little chance of ultimate success. The

Russians have captured Hamadan and are proceeding towards Kum, at which place some insurgents are still fighting against the Allies. Kum is the centre of anti-British and anti-Russian conspiracies. Russia, after capturing Kum, will probably cross the Persian-Turkish frontier and join hands with the British Mesopotamian Expeditionary force—the total distance between Hamadan and Kut-el-Amara being about 275 miles. The flight of the Turkish and German conspirators from Kum shows that the occupation of that town by Russia is not far off.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 22nd, 1915.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

2. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 24th December does not object to the strict police guard installed in the Calcutta High Court, but, considering that it causes some inconvenience to people, suggests that "badges" should be issued for lawyers, attorneys and their clerks and "passes" for litigants for free admittance.

The police guard in the Calcutta High Court.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

3. The *Iqdam* (Calcutta) of the 26th December notices the internment in Darjeeling of Maulvi Imamuddin whom, Maulvi Mohammed Ali once spoke of as the famous warrior (for religion) in Kalootola. The said Maulvi Imamuddin, after the *Jumma* prayer, was just leaving the "Nakhoda" Mosque, when a warrant for internment was shown him by a high police officer, and at the same time he was told to start immediately for Darjeeling, where he would find everything ready for him.

Maulvi Imamuddin interned in Darjeeling.

IQDAM,
Dec. 26th, 1915.

4. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th December quotes from the *Medini Bhandar* of the 27th *Aghrayan*, a paragraph, in which it is stated that several cows have been poisoned for the sake of their skins in village Sanmura, under the Garbetta thana in the Midnapore district. Once a number of *Muchis* were punished for this offence, but nevertheless, the poisoning of cows is increasing. The frequency of this crime is attributed to the leasing out of *bhagarhs* (waste lands where carcasses of cows and other animals are thrown) by the Midnapore Zamindari Company and other landholders. The attention of Government is drawn to the matter.

Poisoning of cows.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 25th, 1915.

5. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st December says that so long as powers are not given to panchayats by legislation mere Government resolutions will be of no avail. This has been recently tested in a case in which the Allahabad High Court quashed the decision of the Magistrate of Benares based on the finding of a panchayat.

Powers of panchayats.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 21st, 1915.

6. Referring to the resolution regarding the appointment of Indians to high posts in the Police Department, which is to be submitted to the United Provinces Government in the coming session of the Legislative Council by the Hon'ble Syed Aeza Ali Saheb, the *Tarjoman* (Calcutta) of the 22nd December says:—

Appointment of Indians to high posts in the Police Department.

TARJOMAN,
Dec. 22nd 1915.

The responsibilities of the police are daily increasing. In official circles it is always urged that the relationship of the police with the people should be improved; but nobody takes into consideration this fact, that the service, which is expected from an Indian who can always mix with the common people on every occasion and under all circumstances, cannot be expected

from European Superintendents, who are quite ignorant of the habits and customs of the Indians and so cannot freely mix with them. Government does not want to give high offices in the police to Indians, as is generally seen in the United Provinces, where out of the 133 high police officers, only 35 are Indians, of whom again only 3 are Sub-Deputy Superintendents who draw Rs. 500 a month. Amongst 56 Superintendents there is not a single Indian. The paper says that it will be a matter of great regret if Government does not accept this resolution. It should be remembered that if Deputy Superintendents are debarred from promotion to higher posts, it will prove detrimental to the future prospects of Inspectors and other lower officials.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 25th, 1915.

7. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th December refers to the recrudescence of dacoities in Bengal and in Calcutta, and writes that the recent police precautions in the way of providing armoured motor-cars, alarm-posts, etc., might impress illiterate dacoits but are not likely to be effective against *bhadralok* dacoits. What is wanted is the employment of skilled detectives to track these criminals to their dens. The dacoits must have accomplices who help them to melt the stolen ornaments and dispose of them. Cannot these accomplices be caught? The citizens, disarmed and weak as they are, cannot be expected to resist armed dacoits; nor can they be expected to give information to the police promptly, as soon as the criminals leave their houses. Yet something must be done if people are to save their lives and property. The proposal to start vigilance committees is not a sound one and will give rise to endless difficulties if accepted.

RESALAT,
Dec. 21st, 1915.

8. Maulvi Habibur Rahman, in the course of an article contributed to the *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 21st December, says that the territory and population under the sway of the Allies are about eight times larger than those possessed by the enemy. For instance, if the population of India alone were pitted against the enemy, then it could entirely sweep the enemy before it like chaff before the wind. The evil effects of the Arms Act have made Indians very timid, but if the Act is repealed, then Indians will be able to show that they are not wanting in bravery.

NAYAK,
Dec. 25th, 1915.

9. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th December regrets that the *Englishman* should have taken it on itself to make renewed references to the Hindu-Moslem disturbances in Jhang in the Punjab, which occurred some time ago. They are past events and no good is done by recalling them. It was discreditable to Government that such things should have occurred, and the memory of it should be buried in oblivion.

BASUMATI,
Dec. 25th, 1915.

10. The *Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 25th December refers to Sir Michael O'Dwyer's recent speech counselling good feeling between Hindus and Moslems. The English Government, though it professes to treat Hindus and Moslems alike, has nevertheless permitted individual officers to show favouritism towards the latter—e.g., Sir B. Fuller. Such favouritism does not please educated Moslems, but encourages the illiterate among them to think that they can take any liberties they like with their Hindu fellow-citizens. Hence the outbreak of lawlessness in Eastern Bengal, associated with the "Red Pamphlet." The leaders of public opinion and officers have duties to perform in promoting good feeling between the two communities, and good results are bound to ensue if they act together.

(b)—Working of the Courts.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

11. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th December complains that the Subdivisional Officer of Giridih is in the habit of holding his court so late in the evening as 11 P.M. This causes great inconvenience and hardship to pleaders and litigants alike. He also says that when he is in the mufassal, he will hold his court there. Government is requested to enquire into these complaints.

12. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 23rd December writes that recently one Murari Mohan Gupta, suspected of complicity in the Cornwallis Street taxi-cab dacoity case, was placed before the Police Magistrate at Jorabagan, on a charge of bad livelihood, but the case was transferred to Mr. Swinhoe's court, though Murari lived within the jurisdiction of the Jorabagan Court. What can be the reason for this procedure?

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 23rd, 1915.

13. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd December refers to a case noticed by the *Times of Assam*, in which a Sub-Inspector of Police was prosecuted by the Supervising Inspector of having unlawfully detained a young man alleged to have assaulted a neighbour. The youth's offence was a bailable one, but the Sub-Inspector marched him through the streets with a rope tied round his waist. The Assistant Commissioner acquitted the Sub-Inspector, holding that he was a new officer, ignorant of the law, and bore no malice. This officer may not be guilty under the criminal law, but his ignorance led to a respectable man's humiliation, and he certainly deserves punishment.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 23rd, 1915.

(d)—Education.

14. The *Nayak* (Calcutta) of the 25th December is glad that Dr. Sarbadhikari has refused a further term of office as Vice-Chancellor of the University. What is now wanted is a paid Vice-Chancellor. The only Bengali fit for the Vice-Chancellorship is Sir Asutosh, but being once discarded, will he be called again? A European should, therefore, be appointed.

NAYAK,
Dec. 25th, 1915.

15. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 23rd December writes that the utterances of various high officials (including those of the Viceroy) show that of late Government are inclined to favour a scheme of making the vernaculars the principal media of education in high schools, relegating English to a secondary place in the curriculum. This means a death-blow to the idea of India ever becoming a united nation. Love for local vernaculars should not lead us to hinder the growth of an Indian nation.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 23rd, 1915.

16. The *Rayat* (Calcutta) of the 20th December thanks Mr. Hornell for his order prohibiting officers of the Education Department (in service or retired) from preparing text-books for schools under the Department. But how is he going to prevent these men from writing books under pseudonyms?

RAYAT,
Dec. 20th, 1915.

17. We are astounded, writes the *Pratijna* (Kalighat) of the 22nd December, at the circular recently issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Bengal, on the subject of members of the Education Service writing text-books. It is true that some members of the service have taken advantage of their position to earn money by having their worthless books introduced in schools; but for this the Text-Book Committee is really responsible. It is, however, necessary in the interest of public education that men who have devoted their lives to teaching and cultivation of knowledge should have perfect independence in writing text-books.

PRATIJNA,
Dec. 22nd, 1915.

18. We, writes the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th December, have received a letter complaining of examination fiasco, partiality of teachers, arbitrary conduct of the Head Master, indifference of the Managing Committee, and so forth, of the Basirhat High School. The attention of the authorities concerned is drawn to the matter.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

19. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 25th December deprecates the step taken by the University authorities in abolishing Midnapur as a centre for holding examinations. If irregularities have occurred here, measures could be taken to prevent their recurrence. It is not right to penalise a

BANGALI,
Dec. 25th, 1915.

whole community for the sins of a few. The angry attitude of the University is really inexplicable.

RAYAT.
Dec. 20th, 1915.

20. The *Rayat* (Calcutta) of the 20th December complains that the stoppage of grants-in-aid to the primary schools caused by the policy of retrenchment necessitated by the war is bringing about the closing of most of these institutions. This is a serious injury to the country. If economy is necessary, one or two of the bigger posts, like that of the Education Commissioner with the Government of India, for example, may be abolished without harm to the country.

(e)—Local Self Government and Municipal Administration.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 24th, 1915

21. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th December says:—

"Slowly to win"—Police officers on local self-government Boards.

Government has sought the opinion of municipalities and District Boards on its proposal to appoint inferior police officers as their members.

Municipalities and District Boards are under the control of Government and there is no want of sycophants in them; so it will not be difficult for Government to secure their opinion in favour of its proposal.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 30th, 1915.

22. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 20th December refers to

The Malaria Committee of Bengal.

the recent official reply in Council regarding the Provincial Malaria Committee, and observes that

if the efficacy of quinine is to be advertised, it is best done through the medium of the vernacular papers and by means of public speeches delivered by Government-appointed lecturers, which speeches should subsequently be reproduced in the vernacular journals. Steps should also be taken to publish official reports on the success or otherwise of schemes of subsoil drainage undertaken by the authorities from time to time. Only by thus interesting the public can their co-operation be secured; and without co-operation, these anti-malarial measures will lose half their efficacy.

BANGALI,
Dec. 21st, 1915.

23. The Hon'ble Mr. K. C. De's reply, writes the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st December, to the Hon'ble Rai Radha Charan Pal Bahadur's question in the Bengal

"The Malaria Committee."

Legislative Council on the Malaria Committee is most disappointing. It

seems that the existence of the Committee is quite immaterial to the country. Last year the Committee held no meeting. It publishes no report, most probably because it has nothing to report. Why is there no rule that the Committee must publish an annual report? Can there be anything confidential in what the Committee has to say? On the other hand, in spite of the Committee, deaths from malaria are increasing. Advertising quinine, delivering speeches and publishing almanacs are but poor ways of dealing with malaria, which is destroying village life in Bengal. Even the speeches and almanacs seldom come to the notice of the public. The speeches should be sent to the press for publication.

(f)—Questions affecting the Land.

BANGAVASI,
Dec. 25th, 1915.

24. The *Bangavasi* (Calcutta) of the 25th December requests the Gov-

Pasture lands in Bengal.

ernment of Bengal to let the public know the Board of Revenue's decision on the reports of

Divisional Commissioners in the matter of pasture lands in Khashmahals. The matter is so urgent that it should be decided without delay.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 23rd, 1915.

25. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd December refers to

Corruption in a settlement camp.

the allegation made by the *Medinipur Hitaishi* about the prevalence of corruption among the *amla* at the Settlement Attestation Camp at

Radhanagar, in the Ghatal subdivision. The peshkar, the slip muharrir, etc., all exact bribes. Revenue-paying lands are being entered as revenue-free and *vice versa* by the means of bribes. Should not these scandals cease?

(g)—*Railways and Communications including Canals and Irrigation.*

26. The *Dacca Prakash* (Dacca) of the 12th December says that the silting up of the Buriganga river below Dacca has destroyed the trade of the town, and that unless arrangements are made to improve the condition of the river the future of the town will be very dark. The attention of Government, the Dacca Municipality and District Board is drawn to the matter.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Dec. 12th, 1915.

27. The *Rayat* (Calcutta) of the 20th December, while deeply grateful to Government for spending money lavishly on the excavation of canals in the Punjab, suggests that Government should also spend money in the same way on the re-excavation of silted-up channels and rivers in Bengal, a work which is necessary if the health and lives of the people are to be saved.

RAYAT,
Dec. 20th, 1915.

The re-excavation of silted, up rivers, etc., in Bengal.

(h)—*General.*

28. Every week, writes the *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 24th December, a prices list is published in the press. But unfortunately people have to pay much higher price for every article they buy in the market than that quoted in the list. Sellers in the market ignore the list with ridicule. Is there no remedy for this?

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

29. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 22nd December contrasts how in Bengal the State has done so far very little towards the resuscitation of indigenous industries, while in the United Provinces, and still more in Madras, Government have actively taken effective measures to that end. The Bengal Government already possesses in Mr. Swan's report a list of the industries requiring help and also an indication of the manner in which they can be helped. Nevertheless it prefers to wait till a Director of Industries is appointed. Apparently, something of the lethargy and indifference which taint the Bengali's natural disposition has also infected the Bengal Government. Seriously speaking, it is time that Government bestirred itself over this matter.

BANGALI,
Dec. 22nd, 1915.

30. Referring to Mr. Dubb's estimate of the possibility of raising a loan of 25 million of pounds (27 crores of rupees) from the 30 crores inhabitants of India, whose average income is only Rs. 30, the *Tarjoman* of the 24th December says that Mr. Dubb did not mention whether the income of Rs. 30 was monthly or annual. According to his estimate two-thirds of the population are poor and one-third rich, and it will be quite sufficient if out of 200 millions 10 per cent. is subscribed by every rich man. Most probably Mr. Dubb meant that the average income of Rs. 30 was yearly. So the calculation is wrong, it being impossible for a man to live on Rs. 2-2-6 a month. Over and above this, famine has made its permanent abode in India, and Government has been trying its utmost to save its subjects from destruction, but to no avail. In spite of all this, the well-to-do people of India are helping Government with money. If from the standpoint of arts and commerce India had been in the same position as Japan, then it would not at all have been difficult to raise 37 crores of rupees in the country for the cause of the Empire.

TARJOMAN,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

The paper says that, during the war, help to Government means help to the subjects themselves. It is fully aware that India's peace and prosperity depend solely on Britain's strength and capacity. But at the same time Mr. Dubb should know that Britain's capacity and power are dependent on India's prosperity and contentment.

The paper further adds that the time has come for Europeans and Indians to act in concert with each other. If this is done, then many a political and financial question will be easily solved.

31. We firmly believe, writes the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th December, that the new Civil Service Act will restrict the entrance of Indians into the Service. The authorities will enforce the Act against the wish of the Indians.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

The Civil Service.

RAYAT,
Dec. 20th, 1915.

32. The *Rayat* (Calcutta) of the 20th December writes that the *Musalman* recently published an appeal in the name of 81 graduates soliciting votes in favour of the candidature of Maulvi Abdul Karim at the next election for a seat in the Bengal Council to represent the Moslems of the Presidency Division. Some of these graduates have since written to the *Rayat* complaining that their names were obtained fraudulently by some fellow-graduates residing at No. 2, Mirzapur Street. Government made a mistake in conferring the franchise on raw graduates—it should have been confined to graduates at least of 10 years' standing. Government ought to do something to get the cultivating classes represented on the Legislative Council at least by one member.

BANGALI,
Dec. 24th 1915.

Proposal to establish a new subdivision in the Pabna district.

33. We hear, writes a correspondent of the *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 24th December, that Government intends to establish a new subdivision at Ullapara, 12 or 13 miles from Surajganj, in the Pabna district. It will be composed of the Ullapara and Rayganj thanas, which are at present in the Serajganj subdivision. Ullapara is not a bad place, but most villages under the Rayganj thana are only 7 or 8 miles from Serajganj. However that may be, before carrying out the proposal, Government should take the opinion of the inhabitants of the villages which will be included in the new subdivision.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

"The true explanation"—Government servants attending the Congress,

34. The Government *communiqué*, writes the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th December, regarding the question of Government servants attending the Congress as visitors is not at all satisfactory. The provision enabling Government servants to attend the Congress with the permission of official superiors amounts virtually to a prohibition.

DAINIK CHANDRIKA,
Dec. 26th, 1915.

Attendance of Government servants in the Congress,

35. The *Dainik Chandrika* (Calcutta) of the 26th December says:—
The Indian National Congress is an association of loyalists who discuss politics, economics, questions of sanitation, education, etc., in a truly loyal and constitutional spirit. Why then should Government object to its servants joining or attending meetings of the Congress? The authorities should personally ascertain what the Congress is, instead of depending entirely on the reports of the police. All Provincial Governments should follow the example of the Bombay Government in giving a general permission to their servants to attend meetings of the Congress.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

"The city of Muttra is a peculiar one in all the three worlds,"

36. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) in its issue of the 24th December, publishes an article under the marginally-noted heading, in the course of which it says that the Viceroy's action in granting mercy to the culprits in the Lahore conspiracy case was adversely criticised by the Anglo-Indian papers, although his action was no less sympathetic to the Indians than the pardon granted to De Wet was to the Dutch.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 23rd, 1915.

37. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta) in its issue of the 23rd December publishes an article under the marginally-noted heading in the course of which it says

that Sir John Rees made enquiries from the Secretary of State for India with a view to ascertain whether any proposal of the Government of India had been received as regards the question of abolishing the system of indentured labour. The paper considers the action of Sir John Rees as an indication of alarm in the minds of the planters.

III.—LEGISLATION.

SAMAY,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

38. The *Samay* (Calcutta) of the 24th December is afraid lest the addition of the new sub-sections to the Defence of India Act, which is already very stringent, should lead Government officers of inferior rank to apply it with dishonest and selfish motives. Government should be careful in this respect.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

39. The *Sanjivani* (Calcutta) of the 23rd December refers to the strange reports about risings and political upheavals in India, circulated of late under German instigation and officially contradicted in Parliament by Mr. Chamberlain, and observes that the recent so-called political trials by Special Commissioners and the internment of suspects under the Defence of India Act have apparently given Germany a basis to start exaggerated stories upon. If these men had been punished under the ordinary criminal procedure, they would not have attracted so much attention from the outside world.

SANJIVANI,
Dec. 23rd, 1915.

40. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta), in its issue of the 26th December, requests the British public to help their country in keeping up the present war. It thinks that England's difficulty is very great as she has to provide ammunition not only for herself but for her allies as well. The paper considers the present arrangement with regard to ammunition as quite satisfactory.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
Dec. 26th, 1915.

41. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta), in its leader of the 23rd December, thinks that Mr. Lloyd George is quite correct when he says that Britain has got enough of raw war materials, that every possible effort should be made to inflict defeat upon the enemy, and that the final battles would be fought in 1916. The paper, moreover, remarks that victory is certain for the Allies, and that Britain should concentrate her energies upon the utilisation of the raw materials to the best advantage, in order to overthrow the enemy.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA.
Dec. 23rd, 1915.

42. Referring to reports that Germany is making another great effort to reach the French coast, as evidenced by the arrival of more troops and materials on the western front, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st December says that according to reports from German sources the strengthening of the German forces on the western front has been made necessary by the growing superiority of the allied forces. However that may be, the Allies are so strongly entrenched in France and Flanders and their artillery has recently shown such superiority over German artillery, that it will by no means be possible for the Germans to make any advance. All that they may do is to maintain their present positions against the allied advance.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 21st, 1915.

43. The *Bangali* (Calcutta) of the 21st December says repeated failures of the Kaiser's schemes, such as the scheme to occupy Paris, to crush Russia, to march on London and so forth, have disheartened the Germans. They have realised that their towering ambition will not be fulfilled. Many of them even think that the utmost that Germany can gain in the war is the northern part of France and Belgium, establishment of a feudatory kingdom in Poland, large indemnities from Russia and France and the right of free trade throughout the world from England. Under the circumstances Germany is really eager for peace, for she is still victorious. Peace necessitated by defeat will be unbearable to the German people, who have never suffered defeat since the establishment of the Empire. They will fight to the last man and to the last drop of blood rather than have an ignominious peace. They have realised that it will be impossible for them to crush England and destroy her commerce. The German's hatred for the English is intense.

BANGALI,
Dec. 21st, 1915.

44. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 22nd December writes that Turkey may have something like a total of a million men under arms, but her forces are scattered in many different theatres of war, and hence she is not attaining any decisive success in any of them. In Gallipoli, an artillery duel has been proceeding between the Allies and the Turks, in which the Allies seem on the whole to have inflicted the worse damage. The Turks in Gallipoli are also intensely suffering from cold, and so of course are the Allied forces quartered there. But it is the Turks who are suffering greater losses than the Allies.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 22nd, 1915.

In the Caucasus region, there has been some fighting between the Kurds and the Russians north-east of Lake Van. Some time ago fighting took

place south-west of this lake. It does not appear whether the Russians have been forced by the Turks thus to change their position from south-west to north-east. The most recent fighting here, however, has ended in a gain for Russia, so even if Turkey forced Russia back some time ago, she cannot hope for much success now. Nevertheless, the presence of the Turks here makes a junction between the British Mesopotamian force and the Russian force coming down through the Caucasus only a remote eventuality.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

45. Referring to the withdrawal of troops from Gallipoli, the *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 24th December says that Sir Ian Hamilton could make no progress in the peninsula because it was not possible

to do so. Sir Charles Monro secretly informed the British Government of this fact after he had taken over charge of the military operations there. When Lord Riversdale divulged the secret in the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne rebuked him for doing so, but admitted the truth of what Lord Riversdale said. Then Lord Kitchener set out to study the situation in Gallipoli personally and was convinced of the correctness of Sir Charles Monro's opinion. Hence the withdrawal of troops from the peninsula.

DAINIK BHARAT
MITRA,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

46. The *Dainik Bharat Mitra* (Calcutta), in its editorial of the 24th December, says that the Dardanelles campaign was a complete failure. It approves of the measures of the Allies, inasmuch as the forces there were not actively engaged. Further, the withdrawal of the forces to Greece will, according to the paper, have the desired effect of checking the Austro-German advance into that country.

MOHAMMADI
Dec. 24th, 1915.

47. The *Mohammadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th December, referring to the situation in the Balkans, writes that Serbia is now wholly in the grip of the Germans, and Bulgaria and Austria have captured about half of Montenegro. The Bulgars have advanced into Albania, and it does not appear whether the Albanians are helping or opposing them. Probably Eshad Pasha and his friends are inclined to favour the Allies, while the Albanian people generally are partial to the Germans. Italy is landing troops at Durazzo, but of what use will these troops be now? Albania is already full of enemy troops, who will oppose the Italian troops newly landed there, while the Austrian fleet will harass the Italian transports conveying these troops. Probably Italy thus wants to afford the retreating Serbians an opportunity to withdraw into Italy. If so, no praise is too great for her courage. The British and the French are now safely entrenched at Salonika. It remains to be seen whether Greece will forcibly prevent the Austro-Germans from violating Greek territory and fighting the Allies near Salonika. Probably Greece might prevent the Bulgars from so entering Greek territory, but not the Austro-Germans. Perhaps what Greece wants is that the allied forces at Salonika should be driven out by the Austro-Germans—that the Austro-Germans, in short, will pull the chestnuts out of the fire for her.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 21st, 1915.

48. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 21st December thinks that it is high time for Italy to land troops in Albania and vigorously push on the campaign there with the help of her allies.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

49. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th December thinks that the news coming from the Balkans is strange and conflicting. Once it is said that the Bulgarians have promised not to enter Greece, the Allies are strengthening Salonika, and Germany is making strenuous efforts to attack France and Russia vigorously, so that they may not be able to help Serbia. Another time it is stated that Germany has threatened Greece with violation of her territory. Again, when the French and English troops retired from Serbia it was said that it was not possible to fight in the proportion of one man to ten men. One report says that of the Bulgarian army of 400,000 soldiers, 150,000 have been killed or wounded. Is it then to be supposed that the combined English and French strength in the Balkans is only one-tenth of 250,000? This is hardly possible. Again, Greece's friendship for the Allies is said to be growing; but it is also said that the King of Greece did not take part in the

Russian Czar's birthday celebrations on the pretext of illness. Bulgarian troops are said to be guarding Constantinople and a portion of Bulgaria is said to be in the occupation of Turkish troops. Again, while Italy is said to have landed troops in Albania to guard that country, the enemy is said to have advanced within 15 miles of its principal port. Such conflicting reports are very perplexing and unreliable.

50. It is doubtful, writes the *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th December, whether the Germans will be able to advance towards Egypt or India. Vigorous arrangements are being made to prevent such an advance by the Germans. In Mesopotamia and Persia, however, there are signs of the beginning of trouble. In Persia, rebels are fighting the Russians, and fighting has taken place between the English and Turks at Kut-el-Amara in Mesopotamia. In both places the Russians and English have been victorious. But Kut-el-Amara had long been occupied by the English. How then could the Turks have come there again? Probably the German victories in the Balkans have inspired fresh hopes in their minds. However that may be, it seems that there is still some trouble ahead in Mesopotamia. In fact, so long as Bagdad is not occupied, the Turks will continue to give trouble.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

51. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 23rd December publishes the opinion of Mohammed Ahmed, the late Sub-Overseer, Bangalore, who says that Germany resembles a besieged country surrounded on all sides by the enemy, such as Russia on one side and Great Britain and France on the other. Norway and Sweden are neutral, and hence no material help can be expected from them. To speak of Austria, she is herself so embarrassed that Germany expects nothing from her. Germany's situation is so critical that nothing can reach her from outside, all routes being closed to her. Hence it is quite obvious that a day will come when all her stores will be totally exhausted and there will be a dearth of men as well. On the contrary, all routes through Africa, North America, South America and all countries are open to the British, French and Italians, who can be well supplied with arms, munitions and other necessities from different quarters. These facts go to show that, in spite of any amount of loss they may suffer, the Allies are sure to succeed in the long run. Moreover, British subjects are ready to sacrifice even their lives for the cause of the Empire. Such being the case, the Allies will never be in want of men and money. The Colonies and dependencies of the British Government with their thick population can afford innumerable recruits for the war. If recruitment is carried out as in Germany, some crores of warriors could be easily raised from India alone.

RESALAT,
Dec. 23rd, 1915.

52. The *Dainik Basumati* (Calcutta) of the 23rd December writes that the result of the war so far has apparently been substantial German victories on all sides—she is in possession of the countries of her enemies. But these victories do not prove that Germany will triumph ultimately. The present war is a series of long drawn-out struggles which have not brought defeat to either side. The Allies, in spite of their failures so far, possess resources in men and money superior to those of their enemies. They can now put on the field a larger number of soldiers than Germany and Austria can, after their enormous losses during the past 15 or 16 months. As for money, England and France are admittedly better off in this respect than Germany. Finally, the spirit of friendship between Germany and Austria and Bulgaria and Turkey cannot apparently be very strong, judging from the reports which occasionally appear in the papers. If Germany wins, her present allies will be bound to come under her sway and suffer. This apprehension stands in the way of those allies cordially co-operating with the Kaiser's armies. The fact is, Germany lost her chances of victory when she began her retreat from the Marne. At present, each day that passes brings her near to ultimate defeat.

DAINIK BASUMATI,
Dec. 23rd, 1915.

53. The *Resalat* (Calcutta) of the 21st December says that America, which was originally English, has, in the course of years, become quite distinct from England. The people are no longer English.

RESALAT,
Dec. 21st, 1915.

Abuse by Germany of American hospitality.

The reason why the American policy during the war has not been approved of by certain Englishmen is that America did not protest against the barbarous deeds of certain European nations. Though a large number of Americans lost their lives in the *Lusitania* disaster, yet America was not moved to the extent that was expected. Under the circumstances it is natural that those Americans who have got natural sympathies for the British, were displeased with the pacific attitude adopted by President Wilson. Germany and Austria, instead of being grateful to America for this, complain that she has been supplying munitions to the Allies. The exposure of the course of action adopted by the principal agents of Germany in America in attempting to get up wholesale strikes in munition factories has led President Wilson to declare that certain Germans and Austrians, taking advantage of the hospitality of the American Government, have attempted to disgrace the fair name of America.

CALCUTTA SAMACHAR,
Dec. 22nd, 1915.

54. The *Calcutta Samachar* (Calcutta) in its editorial of the 22nd December, dwells on the ensuing Indian National Congress in Bombay.

"Congress."

In the opinion of the paper the two main reasons of Government for not granting self-government to India are, firstly, that the Indian National Congress is not the mouth-piece of the whole of India but of a certain section of enlightened people; secondly, that only those who have received English education are desirous of self-government. It then says that the Indian National Congress, which only holds yearly meetings, is of very little value, and that unless and until there is a constant effort throughout the year by the members of the Congress to bring all sections of people in closer touch with each other, there is no possibility of Government granting autonomy to India.

HITAVADI,
Dec. 24th, 1915.

55. The *Hitavadi* (Calcutta) of the 24th December urges the leaders of

"Unity is strength"—The Congress.

public opinion in India to settle all minor disputes between themselves and make the Congress truly representative of all India. Considering that the war has dissipated the wrong notions of Englishmen about the loyalty and civilisation of Indians and thus opened for them an opportunity for gaining political privileges from the British Government, it is necessary that the Congress should present an unanimous front and voice the opinion of all Indians.

RAJENDRA CHANDRA SASTRI,

Bengali Translator to Government.

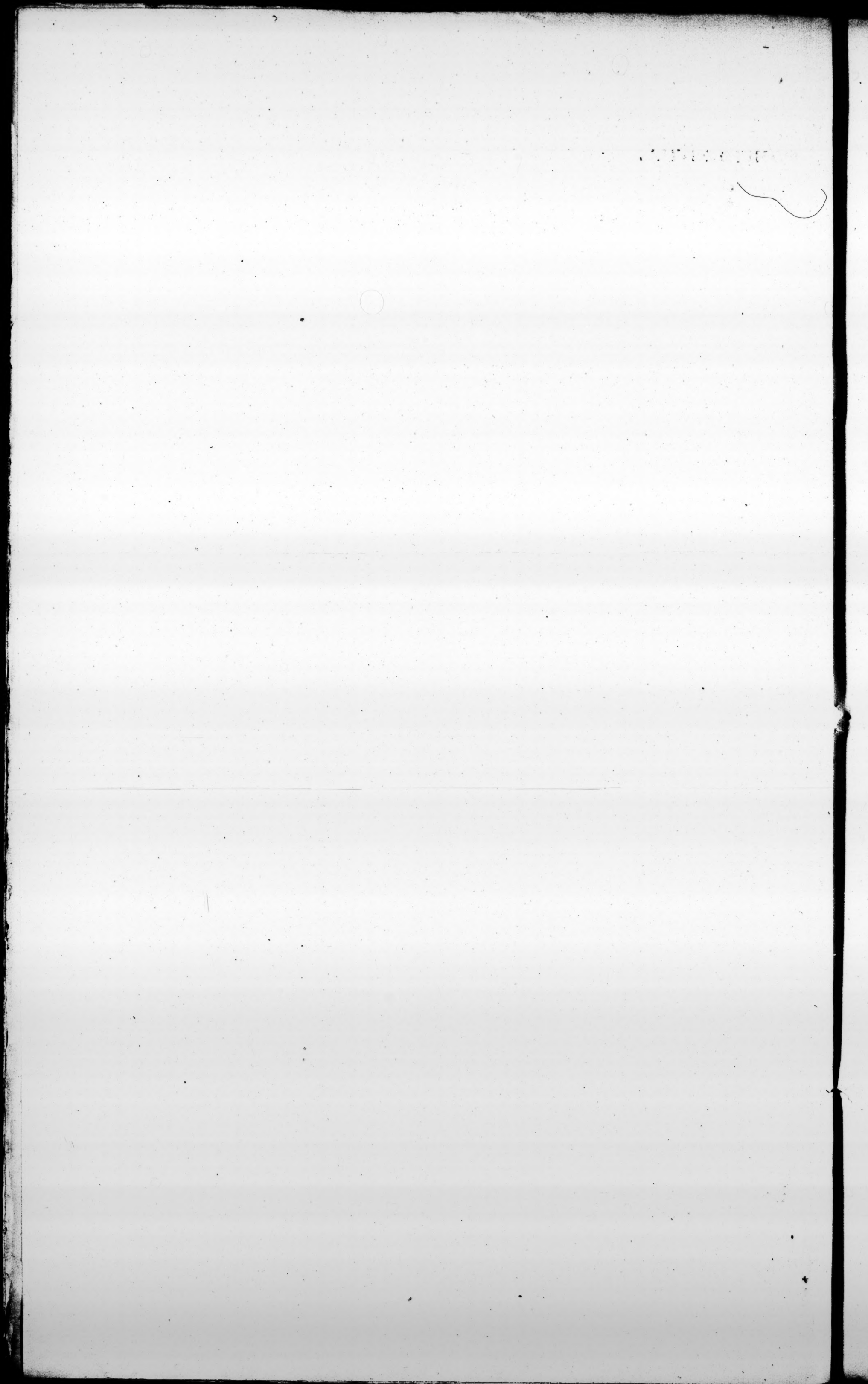
BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 1st January 1916.

REPORT (PART II)
ON
INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS IN BENGAL
FOR THE
Week ending Saturday, 1st January 1916.

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LIST OF INDIAN-OWNED ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED AND DEALT WITH BY THE BENGAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH.

[As it stood on 1st January 1915.]

NOTE.—(N.)—Newspapers. (P.)—Periodical magazines. Papers shown in bold type deal with politics.

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
1	"Amrita Bazar Patrika." (N.)	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Manmatha Nath Banarji, Brahmin ...	1,400
2	"Ananda Mohan College Magazine." (P.)	Mymensingh ...	Monthly ...	Kumud Bandhu Chakrabarti, of Jessore, Brahmin,	300
3	"Bengalee" (N.) ...	Calcutta ...	Daily ...	Surendra Nath Banarji, Brahmin, age 69.	5,000
4	"Calcutta Budget" (N.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Hem Chandra Datta, Kayastha, age 48 ...	1,800
5	"Calcutta Journal of Medicine" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dr. A. L. Sarkar, L.M.S., Satgope, age about 43.	100
6	"Calcutta Law Journal" (The).	Ditto ...	Fortnightly	Hara Prasad Chatterji, Hindu Kayastha, and Jnanendra Nath Basu, Hindu Brahmin, vakils.	2,000
7	"Calcutta Medical Journal" (The). (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Dr. Rai Chuni Lal Basu, Bahadur, Hindu Kayastha, age 51, and Dr. Purna Chandra Nandi, Native Christian, age about 50,	450
8	"Calcutta Spectator" (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Lalit Mohan Ghoshal, Brahmin, age 40, and Hem Chandra Datta.	500 (Suspended.)
9	"Calcutta University Magazine." (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Khagendra Nath Maitra, Kayastha, age 39.	300
10	"Calcutta Weekly Notes"	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Jogesh Chandra Chaudhuri, Barrister-at-Law, Hindu Brahmin, age about 41.	1,700
11	"Case Law" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Mohim Chandra Ray, Khatriya, age about 45.	400 (Suspended.)
12	"Collegian" ...	Ditto ...	Fortnightly	Nripendra Nath De, Kayastha, age 38 ...	1,000
13	"Culture" (P.) ...	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Gan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 47 ...	500
14	"Current Indian Cases" (P.)	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 33.	1,000
15	"East" (N.) ...	Dacca ...	Weekly ...	(1) Mohim Ch. Sen, age 62, (2) Ishan Ch. Sen, (3) Durga Nath Ray, Brahmos.	200
16	"Field and the Calcutta Weekly Advertiser."	Calcutta ...	Do. ...	Hem Ch. Banarji, Brahmin, age 59 ...	500 (Suspended.)
17	"Food and Drugs" (P.)	Ditto ...	Quarterly ...	Dr. Kartik Ch. Basu, M.B., Kayastha, age 57.	650
18	"Gardener's Magazine" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthly ...	Bhuban Mohan Ray, Hindu Kaibarta, age 57.	800
19	"Glory" (N.) ...	Ditto ...	Do. ...	Kalachand Sarkar, Benia, age 33 ...	50,000 (Free distribution.)
20	"Habul Matin" (English edition). (N.)	Ditto ...	Weekly ...	Gyan Ch. Ray, Hindu Baidya, age 46 ...	1,000
21	"Health and Happiness" (P.)	Ditto ...	Monthl ...	Kartik Ch. Basu, Kayastha, age 46 ...	500
22	"Herald" (N.) ...	Dacca ...	Daily ...	Priya Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age about 30.	2,000
23	"Hindoo Patriot" (N.)	Calcutta ...	Weekly ...	Sarat Ch. Ray, Kayastha, age 47 ...	2,000

No.	Name of publication.	Where published.	Edition.	Name, caste and age of Editor.	Circulation.
24	"Hindu Review" (P.) ...	Calcutta	Monthly ...	Bipin Ch. Pal, Hindu Teli, age 50 ...	900
25	"Hindu Spiritual Magazine." (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Mati Lal Ghosh, Kayastha, age 60, and Pijus Kanti Ghosh.	400
26	"Indian Case Notes" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	1,000 (Suspended.)
27	"Indian Empire" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Hem Ch. Datta, Hindu Kayastha, age 49	2,000
28	"Indian Express" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Purna Ch. Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 51.	100 to 250
29	"Indian Homeopathic Reporter." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Dr. Sarat Ch. Ghosh, Hindu Kayastha, age 46.	500 Discontinued for the present.
30	"Indian Homeopathic Review." (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	P. Mazumdar and J. N. Mazumdar, M.D.	200
31	"Indian Medical Record" (The). (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kaviraj Anukul Chandra Bisarad, Hindu Brahmin, age 38, and Committee.	800
32	"Indian Messenger" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Pratul Ch. Som, Brahmo, age 52 ...	500
33	"Indian Mirror" (N.)	Ditto	Daily ...	Satyendra Nath Sen, Hindu Baidya, age 36.	1,200
34	"Indian Nation" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Sailendra Ghosh, Kayastha, age 31 ...	800
35	"Indian Royal Chronicle" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Shamlal De, Hindu Subarnabanik, age 47	Unknown.
36	"Indian World" (The) (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Prithvis Ch. Ray, Hindu Kayastha, age 40.	500 to 1,000 (Suspended.)
37	"Industry" (P.) ...	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kishori Mohan Banarji, Hindu Brahmin, age 36.	1,000
38	"Modern Review" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Rama Nanda Chatarji, Brahmo, age 60 ...	2,000
39	"Mussalman" (N.)...	Ditto	Weekly ...	M. Rahman, Muhammadan, age 34 ...	1,000
40	"National Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Kali Prasanna De, Hindu Kayastha, age 67.	500
41	"Regeneration" (P.) ...	Ditto	Do. ...	Abinash Ch. Ray, Brahmo, age 36 ...	200
42	"Rols and Rayyet" (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Jogesh Ch. Datta, age 64 ...	350
43	"Review" (P.) ..	Ditto	Monthly ...	Jogendra Rao Bhagawan Lal, Brahmin, age 33.	400
44	"Telegraph" (N.) ...	Ditto	Weekly ...	Satyendra Kumar Basu, Hindu Kayastha, age 32.	2,500
45	"Unity and the Minister" (N.)	Ditto	Do. ...	M. N. Basu, Brahmo, age 75 ...	400 to 500
46	"University Magazine" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Manindra Nath Mitra, Hindu Kayastha, age 38.	390
47	"World and the New Dispensation." (N.)	Ditto	Weekly ...	Mohim Ch. Sen and Khettra Mohan Datta, age 60, both Brahmos.	400
48	"World's Messenger" (P.)	Ditto	Monthly ...	Sundari Kakhya Ray, Hindu Mahisya, age 28.	400
49	"World's Recorder" (P.)	Ditto	Do. ...	Kali Pada De, Hindu Kayastha, age 49 ...	2,700

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

REFERRING to the special measures which are being taken by the police in

Taxi-cab dakaities and special police measures.

order to cope with taxi-cab dakaities, a form of crime which has become alarmingly frequent in Calcutta, the *Hindoo Patriot* writes that in not a

single case have the police succeeded in tracing the culprits—a fact which seems to have made these political dakaits bolder than ever. The special police measures are many and varied, but some of them cannot be disclosed in the public interest. The journal thinks that only certain selected streets should specially be patrolled. The Commissioner of Police has also been requested to give facilities to those residents who are desirous of employing their own armed guards. So far as the paper is aware, very few residents have yet taken advantage of the proffered facilities, but if the special measures now being taken to put a stop to taxi-cab dakaities are found to be ineffective, probably many wealthy residents will come forward with alacrity to apply to the Commissioner of Police for the requisite facilities. Then it is proposed to erect in different parts of the town more than one hundred alarm-posts, so that the police may get prompt information as to the commission of crime. These posts will be so constructed that, in the absence of the constable in charge, it will be possible for any member of the public to give the alarm. No post should be left by a constable even for five minutes, as in his absence, some agents of the terrorists might tamper with the machinery and put it out of order. Drop-gates should first of all be erected at the head of the several bridges across the canal, which give access to the suburbs. Cornwallis Street, College Street, Wellington Street and Wellesley Street, as well as the streets which connect them with Circular Road, should specially be provided with these drop-gates, if past experience is to be trusted as a reliable guide. This list does not at all exhaust the special measures which are being taken. The journal is thankful that the Government has at last risen to the height of the occasion. One wonders why these measures were not taken earlier. In that case there would have been some improvement in the situation. The paper ventures to anticipate that these measures will prove effective at any rate in preventing, if not detecting, taxi-cab dakaities. The dakaits have been emboldened by the success of their nefarious enterprise; but now they will have to conduct their operations very warily and it would not be surprising if they were ultimately driven to give a wide berth to Calcutta and to seek fresh fields and pastures new. Much has been written of late about the cowardice of the Bengalis because they have not sallied forth, being themselves unarmed, to run after armed and desperate dakaits. Well, the journal is free to concede that Bengalis are not distinguished for personal courage. By doing so it may be exposing itself to the taunt of being wanting in patriotism. Nevertheless it will not withdraw this admission. Now, may the paper enquire if any of those Anglo-Indian scribes, who take so much delight in proclaiming in season and out of season that the Bengalis are a nation of cowards, would have, unarmed, ventured to confront dakaits carrying loaded revolvers? The journal is certain that every one of them would have found himself in the position of Bob Acres, whose courage had a knack of oozing out through his fingers. Surely, these dakaits are not to be stopped by calling the Bengalis cowards. There are situations in which even the bravest would be disposed to show the white feather, or rather to make a "successful withdrawal" or a "brilliant retreat." In conclusion, the journal assures the Government and the Commissioner of Police that they may rely upon the public co-operating, to the fullest extent in their power, with the police in giving a fair trial to the various special measures indicated above. After all, it is the public that suffer in pocket and person, while the police suffer only in reputation.

HINDOO PATRIOT,
30th Dec. 1915.

INDIAN EMPIRE,
21st Dec. 1915.

2. The *Indian Empire* writes that it can never understand by what

Punitive police system in India.

code of justice and morality the Government can continue levying punitive police on the entire population of a village. As far as possible individual offenders should be traced and known depredators and doubtful characters bound down to keep the peace under suitable security. However, will a general punishment of this kind create communal responsibility, and will the people exercise their influence to keep the turbulent elements in their midst under control merely because they will, in the event of any crime happening, be liable to make good the loss? The journal has not heard of the effectiveness or success of this method of prevention in any country and it is altogether novel to India. One effect of this indiscriminate and wholesale fining of the population has been the alarm created among the floating population, who are fleeing and deserting industries which flourished with their labour.

INDIAN MIRROR
21st Dec. 1915.

3. Referring to His Excellency the Governor's luminous survey of the

Co-operation between the police
and the people.

police administration, in his speech in the Bengal Legislative Council, the *Indian Mirror* says it is obvious that the efficiency of the police force depends largely on its closeness of touch with the people and on the extent to which it is able to secure public trust and confidence. The police must usually rely for evidence of a crime on those members of the public who witnessed its commission, and nothing can compel an unwilling witness to give satisfactory evidence. In regard to the Bengal Police, it is essentially necessary to remember that its strength in proportion to the general population is far less than that in any other province in India. The fact that the criminal statistics of Bengal do not compare unfavourably with those of other provinces shows the law-abiding nature of the population, and it also indicates that co-operation on the part of the public in the prevention and detection of crime is not absolutely non-existent. At the same time it cannot be denied that greater co-operation between the police and the people would lead to better results, especially in the detection of crime. Reluctance on the part of the public is due in part to fear as to the treatment which complainants or witnesses are likely to receive from individual members of the force, to a natural desire to avoid the inconveniences which too often necessarily, under present conditions, follow a willingness to give evidence, and to a doubt as to the ability of the police to give adequate protection to those who have incurred the hostility of those accused of crime. Old traditions die hard and a bad reputation long survives the introduction of improvement. Isolated instances of oppression also tend to give the public the opinion that practices which at one time were common are still characteristic of the force. The character of the force depends on the character of the individuals composing it. Improvement can be achieved only by the most careful recruiting both in the higher and lower grades; by the education of the members after they join the force, and by the summary punishment of all delinquents. Greater attention has been given to these matters in recent years. It can safely be said of the Bengal force that their pay and prospects have improved; that great care has been taken to recruit the best men available; and that every complaint is thoroughly enquired into. In the matter of education, too much has been done. A police college was opened three years ago at Surdah for the training of Assistant Superintendents and Sub-Inspectors; and police schools for the training of constables have been organized at Surdah, Dacca, Rampur Boalia, and Berhampur. Officers and men now receive a training which will better enable them to understand and solve the problems they have to tackle; and will at the same time make them better fitted and more willing to get into close touch with the people and to win their confidence and regard. It will take time for the effects of this training to permeate the whole force, but a greater improvement is already perceptible to those who are in a position to judge, and the public may confidently look forward to greater efficiency as a result. In the meantime attention has been paid to supervision. Gazetted officers have been placed in charge of a subdivision wherever possible; a grade of Deputy Superintendents has been created; greater care has been exercised in the selection and recruitment of Inspectors, and in many cases the area of the Inspectors' circles has been reduced. Perhaps, as much has not

been done to improve the Calcutta Police as has been done in the case of the Bengal force, but the journal feels sure that Government is fully alive to this and will carefully consider what steps should be taken. Many persons in a position to give assistance to the police are deterred from doing so by the inconveniences to which they are certain to be exposed, apart altogether from any fear they have as to their treatment by members of the force. The number of investigating centres is small. Investigations cannot always be completed on the spot, and frequently witnesses have to go a long distance to attend the police office. The number of courts is still smaller, and the distances which witnesses have to travel before they can give evidence are in many cases very great. The witness knows too that if the case is a serious one he will have later on to attend the Sessions Court. Communications, especially in Eastern Bengal, are often precarious, and attendance at court may involve several days' absence from work and consequent loss of income, for which the allowances made to witnesses afford very inadequate compensation. Added to this there is frequently a not unnatural fear of the strange surroundings of the court and a dislike of rigorous cross-examination. These difficulties may not be confined to Bengal nor even to India, but they undoubtedly have a most unfortunate effect here. An attempt, however, has been made to meet some of them by increasing the number of investigating centres, by augmenting the staff of investigating officers in order to secure greater promptitude in the disposal of cases, and by the gradual improvement of communications; and projects for many further improvements it is believed are ready for execution as soon as money is available for the purpose. One great drawback to the maintenance of close touch with the people is, in the journal's opinion, the number of members in the lower rank of the force who have little, if any, knowledge of Bengali manners, customs and language. At the police schools recruits are taught the Bengali language; but the only satisfactory solution of this problem will probably be found in the recruitment of constables from the districts in which they serve. Some progress has already been made, though the difficulties to be surmounted are very great indeed. In some classes of crime members of the public in a position to give evidence are deterred from doing so by fear of the action likely to be taken against them by the accused or his associates, and by a doubt as to the ability of the police to protect them against such action. The paper cannot deny that there are very real grounds for this attitude, and as long as these forms of crime exist it may be impossible to remove it. Full co-operation between the police and the people can only come gradually, and by the action and reaction of different forces affecting the police and the public alike. Improvements effected by careful recruiting, subsequent training and strict discipline will create greater confidence and trust in the public, and this trust and confidence will lead to closer touch, while the increase in facilities, simplification of procedure, and avoidance of delay will go far to render the people less reluctant to offer their services.

4. The *Mussalman* writes that the main cause of the inefficiency of the Bengal Police is that most of its members do not speak the Bengali language. The Bihari and up-country constables are useless for the detection of crime, and the European members of the force are not of much use in that respect either. If the police force of Great Britain were officered by Russians or Frenchmen who knew very little of the English language they would not prove efficient police officers, much less so if their dress and mode of living were different from that of the people. Should not the recruiting of police officers in Great Britain be stopped altogether, and appointments of (District) Superintendents of Police be made by promotion from Deputy Superintendents, and should not constables for the presidency be recruited mainly from the Mussalmans, Kayasthas, Kaibartas, Namasudras, Rajbansis and other castes and classes well known for their bravery? The outsiders who fill the police force do not lose anything by the increase of crime. This much is certain, that some drastic reforms for protecting the people and maintaining peace and order have become absolutely necessary. One is the modification of the Arms Act; another is the establishment of non-Christian volunteer corps for every municipal ward and each village union; and the third is the displacement of

MUSSALMAN,
24th Dec. 1915.

foreigners or outsiders in the police force by the people of the presidency. The widespread consternation which has stirred the country owing to the inability of the police to detect violent crimes, is not capable of being exaggerated, and the journal as a publicist would fail in its duty if it did not give expression to it. Government should set about devising means to cope with armed dakaites. How can disarmed people be expected to meet armed men, when even armed members of the constabulary hesitate in facing them? The anarchists themselves seem to think these outsiders are harmless and have ignored their existence. More foreigners in the police force would mean better days for the armed dakaites and anarchists. The paper says this in great sorrow and utter helplessness, and hopes there are more effective measures to meet armed dakaites than it has suggested. This is no question of class against class, or creed against creed, or race against race. By all means have none but European constables in the place of Bihari and up-country ones, if Government can stop violent crime and ensure the safety of person and property by doing so.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

HINDOO PATRIOT,
20th Dec. 1915.

5. Referring to a pamphlet on local self-government published by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Ray, the *Hindoo*

Some thoughts on local self-government.

Patriot remarks that there is no doubt the District Boards are, at present, too official-ridden and non-official members possess little power of initiative. Whether the members of District Boards should be empowered to elect their own Chairmen and whether the time has not arrived for the District Magistrate to give up the position of Chairman is a question well discussed by Babu Surendra Nath. On this point he takes up a severely judicial tone and marshals all arguments for and against the proposal. The present arrangements are justified on the ground that the prestige of the District Officer would suffer if he were to give up the Chairmanship of the District Board or to cease to have any control over the administration of the affairs of the Board. The District Officer has to spend four months of the year in touring and has therefore greater opportunities for ascertaining the needs of the district than a non-official gentleman can possibly have at his command. On the other hand, it must be equally obvious—to quote Lord Morley's despatch of 1908—"that so long as the chief executive officers are, as a matter of course, Chairmen of the Municipal and District Committees, there is little chance of these committees affording any effective training to their members in the management of local affairs or of the non-official members taking any real interest in local business." The testimony of the Government that the District Boards have on the whole worked satisfactorily, which is reiterated in almost every annual Administration Report, may also be taken into account in this connection as justifying the change proposed. Indeed, the Government of Bengal, in a circular of October 1912, directed that this principle should be adopted by the District Boards, though this direction has in the majority of cases been honoured in the breach rather than in the observance. However, it is in respect of Union Committees that Babu Surendra Nath Ray has made an original suggestion which demands the serious consideration of both the Government and the people. The journal earnestly commends this suggestion to the serious consideration of the Government. If the village water-supply is to be improved, if the drainage is to be kept in an effective condition, if jungles are to be cleared for sanitation and if the means of communication are to be kept in a proper state of repair, then the establishment of local committees alone can make the accomplishment of this object possible. By publishing his pamphlet, Mr. Ray has attracted the attention of his educated countrymen as well as that of the Government to a question which lies at the very root of rural improvements and has thereby rendered a service to his country.

(h)—General.

6. A glance at the Civil Lists, Imperial and Provincial, writes the

The cost of over-Government
and excessive administration.

Amrita Bazar Patrika, shows what a huge army of highly paid officers is imported from the ruling country to carry on the administration of India.

Great Britain is governed by one Central Government and a number of local authorities in the shape of Municipalities and other self-governing bodies. The arrangement here is different. Besides a Central Government and local authorities, there are also a dozen Local Governments and Administrations. The bulk of the Civilian are employed by the latter. Whether it is possible for the Government of India to dispense with these subordinate Governments and administer the affairs of the Indian provinces directly is a question which cannot be decided off-hand. However, there is no doubt that the system of an intermediate Government between the Central Government and the local authorities does not prevail anywhere in Europe, at least not in England, and that it would be a great relief to the people, so far as administrative cost is concerned, if it could be done away with in India. The other and perhaps the better method is to place each of the Indian provinces under a Governor and abolish the Central Government altogether. This was, the journal believes, Mr. John Bright's scheme. Need anybody now wonder why the cost of administration is so crushing in India and why its people are suffering so terribly from the emasculating effect of over-government? It was Sir W. Hunter who said: "If we are to govern the Indian people efficiently and cheaply, we must govern them to a large extent by means of themselves and pay for the administration at the market rates of labour." The same opinion was expressed by the Duke of Devonshire, when he was Secretary of State for India, and by Lord Lytton as Governor-General. Indeed as long as the Indian element is not far more extensively employed in, and foreign element eliminated very largely from, Indian administration, India, which is growing poorer and poorer, will never prosper.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
21st Dec. 1915.

7. A correspondent of the *Pioneer*, says the *Bengalee*, writing on political dakaities and their remedy, suggests

Political dakaities and the remedy.

close supervision of the messes attached to the colleges occupied by students from Eastern Bengal

and also the freer internment of the ringleaders under the Defence of India Act. With the first part of the suggestion the journal is in entire agreement. Nothing but good can come from the effective supervision of students' messes, and this applies to all such messes, whether occupied by those who come from East or West Bengal. The paper does not for a moment mean to suggest that the supervision is lax or inefficient, but of course, as in all other matters, it is capable of improvement. It, however, decidedly objects to the freer internment of those who are supposed to be the ringleaders. The journal has noticed that whenever there is repression or a further turn is given to the screw, there is a recrudescence of these unhappy activities. Repression has failed. Other remedies must be resorted to. Punish evil-doers when they have been tried and convicted, but do not punish on the barest suspicion. It only helps to aggravate the situation which the Government and the public are alike interested in ending.

BENGALIAN,
21st Dec. 1915.

8. The *Bengalee* writes that the *Times* is now a convert to the policy

The efficacy of mild measures

of conciliation in the matter of allaying unrest, as is unmistakably shown by its reference to the

steadying influence of a highly popular Viceroy and a firm but not too drastic treatment of the Punjab troubles. If the Indian bureaucracy also comes to believe in the efficacy of mild measures and does not lend its ear to the wild counsels of larger internments and the like, it can be reasonably hoped that there will be no change in the excellent political temper of India, to which the *Times* has borne such ungrudging testimony.

BENGALIAN,
21st Dec. 1915.

9. Commenting on the recent dakaity at Chitpur, the *Indian Empire*

Motor bandits again.

writes that it is marked by the same courage and adroitness of the bandits, the same daring spirit of

the mauraders and the same absence of resistance of the victims. However, the outstanding feature of the case is that the victim did not dare to report the matter to the police until advised by the neighbours on the following morning, nearly 14 hours after the crime had been committed. The police are, of

INDIAN EMPIRE,
21st Dec. 1915.

course, displeased with the victim of the dakaitis for his failure to report the case immediately, but all the same it is apparent that the people are losing confidence in police protection owing to their continued failure to detect the culprits even in one motor dakaity case, although immediate information was sent to them. Whatever might have been the case in the past, it is pleasing to note that the police are not idle, and the new scheme that has been devised by the Commissioner of Police may help to some extent to prevent such crimes. However, has not the time come for Government to take the people into confidence and trust them in suppressing and resisting armed dakaitis? It must be remembered that crimes, like diseases, should be arrested in the initial stages, and the people who are affected are more interested in saving themselves and showing greater resourcefulness, bravery and skill than the police, who are, after all, only paid agents invited to help after the crisis has passed. The best defence is self-defence and the people can silence the armed dakaitis if the discriminating section is provided with up-to-date weapons. The question is, what has the Bengal Government done in this direction? If it has not done much, does it not consider that the time has come to trust the people and provide them with arms for self-defence?

BENGALIEE,
24th Dec. 1915.

10. Referring to the judgment in the case of a European who was convicted of selling a revolver to one Satya Ranjan Basu, an accused in the Krishnagar dakaity case, the *Bengalee* writes that, in convicting the accused under section 22 of the Arms Act, the Magistrate observed that accused's pleader had begged for a lenient sentence. Leniency would be quite misplaced in such a case. Now this is not the first time that a European or a Eurasian has been convicted of such a crime. One D'Cruz, a Eurasian guard at Dacca, was convicted of selling arms about six months ago and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment—a sentence which was upheld on appeal. A special privilege given to a class on racial considerations has always a demoralising effect, and the journal has no hesitation in saying that the Government by perpetuating the Arms Act is making itself a party to this process of demoralization. The paper would like to know what justification there could be in support of a law which creates irritation, indirectly casts a slur upon the Indian community and helps to demoralize a privileged class. The sooner the Act is modified or repealed, the better for all parties concerned. It is understood that greater oppression has been enforced and Honorary Magistrates have all been deprived of their revolvers. The dakaitis may now carry on their trade with perfect impunity.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th Dec. 1915.

11. Remarking on the outbreak of lawlessness in the district of Jhang in the Punjab, the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that for twelve days together the district was left to the mercies of lawless dakaitis, who went on committing acts of violence and pillage and, strange to say, though the authorities were informed of all that was being done, the Hindu sufferers found no relief before much mischief had been perpetrated. Then in view of the unprecedented character of the occurrences, the authorities were appealed to by the Hindus to order a local enquiry into the matter by special officials, but to no purpose. Had this suggestion been given effect to, many facts might have possibly been collected with the result that a number of bad characters implicated in these dakaities, who escaped scot-free at their trial before the special tribunal for want of evidence, might have been convicted and punished. Though the Hindus of the Jhang district were subjected to unheard-of plunder and oppression by the Muhammadans, would it be believed the sympathies of a large number of officials were on the side of the latter? Indeed, they sought to explain away their lawless conduct by starting the theory that the outrages were the result of widespread distress!

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

INDIAN MIRROR,
22nd Dec. 1915.

12. The *Times'* Washington correspondent, writes the *Indian Mirror*, speaks of German money being employed for the enlistment of Indian revolutionaries on the Pacific Coast. It is well known from the disclosures made in the political trials in India, that there is a regular nest of Indian revolutionaries, com-

posed of students and so-called *swamis* and *sadhus*, in that region. The *Times*' correspondent states that at one time they started an institution known as the India House in New York, and that the movement might have reached serious proportions had not Mr. Roosevelt, who was then President, smashed it by a characteristically vigorous laudation of British rule in India. The correspondent adds that President Wilson is expected shortly to take drastic steps against German and Germanophil agents in general. The journal hopes this will be done. It is extremely necessary that the Indian public should be on their guard against the dangers which they run by sending their boys to America for education. The paper distrusts the Indian movements which have of recent years sprung up in America, and especially those on the Pacific Coast, and it thinks the Government of India will act wisely in restricting the emigration of Indian youths to America.

13. In less than a week, writes the *Bengalee*, the Congress will meet and its sittings will be over. The delegates from

The Indian National Congress.

Bengal should muster strong on that occasion to return the compliment that has been paid to her by electing one of her foremost sons to preside over the deliberations of the national gathering. The journal has confidence in Sir S. P. Sinha and fully believes he will prove equal to the occasion. Indians are about to witness the birth of a new era of humanity. India has taken a prominent part in this war and she cannot be kept apart from the new ideas. They will permeate the rulers and the ruled alike. Any other supposition is wholly inconceivable. To imagine that after this war for justice and righteousness, for the defence of the weak against the wanton aggression of the strong, for the protection of national life and existence, England will continue her Indian administration precisely in the old style is a moral impossibility. The British democracy will not tolerate it. Situated as they are at present wherever the people turn their eyes they do not fail to see their national life cribbed, cabined and confined. There are very few channels open to them for the fulfilment of those aspirations that are fostered by English education and influences. The places of profit and of power are practically monopolised by a ruling caste, alien to the Indian race, traditions and culture. The brand of inferiority that is stamped on the Indian brow by the maintenance of a rigidly bureaucratic form of government has to be effaced. Look again at the question of popular education, or of the backward nature of industries, or of ineffective sanitation, where progress is not so rapid as is desired or as would be possible with popular co-operation. Then, again, a senseless Arms Act, the offspring of mistrust and suspicion, has emasculated the people and deprived them of any opportunity of developing those faculties which are essential to the cultivation of national self-esteem. Bengal, for instance, once used to supply a large contingent to the Mogul Army, whereas now not a single recruit is taken in the British Army from this province. The appeal of the people is based on no principles of abstract right. The defects are there, the remedy is known. It has been tried elsewhere and has proved a success. A cry should therefore be raised by the Congress for increased representation in the various Councils of this country, for a larger share in its administration, so that an absolutely autonomous form of Government with the rights, liberties and franchises which are enjoyed by the self-governing colonies of the Empire, may no longer remain in the distant future.

14. The *Bengalee* remarks that while a debate is taking place in the

The mother first.

House of Lords on the teaching of patriotism in schools, Bengalis have not infrequently to look

around and subdue their voice in uttering the cry of *Bande Mataram*; the sentiment may rise up from the heart, but it dies on the lips. That the people must first be true to themselves, to their country and civilization, is still a matter of controversy with some, if not of moral turpitude. If Oxford and Cambridge are to-day proud of their roll of honour in connection with the present war, why should not Indian schools and colleges be encouraged to foster and cherish similar sentiments? If man is a super-being everywhere, he cannot be the mere quintessence of dust here in India, especially when he is the product of the oldest and noblest civilization and culture. How long will he then hear that he is still a child; that he has not passed his period of pupilage and there is no knowing when he will do it; that he must always be in

BENGALIEE,
23rd Dec. 1915.

BENGALIEE,
26th Dec. 1915.

leading strings; that imagination cannot even conceive that distant future when he will be competent to take care of himself; that, like the early-orphaned poet of England, he will ever be a dupe of to-morrow and that many a to-morrow will come and go, but the bright eyes and the sweet smiles of the mother will ever remain a faint memory with him? No, there must be a living and perfect realization of the mother, and that now and not even in the next moment. How long are Indians not to be trusted with a knife, lest they should try it on a cherry tree? Right of self-defence is allowed even in the Penal Code. Why should the people then be practically deprived of this right through the embargo placed on the possession of arms? The dawning of self-consciousness does not necessarily imply that Indians have to sponge from their slate all that was, is or will be contributory to their growth. On the contrary, it is through their capacity to help themselves, to serve their motherland that they will be best able to help and serve those who have been of any use to them. Anyway, it is the motherland to which the people must chiefly turn their attention if they are to raise themselves as also to serve those who have helped them in the past and will do so in the future. Patriotism, like charity, begins at home, and patriotism which is not rooted in its native soil cannot be the genuine sentiment but only the usurper of its name. It can stand no trial, face no sacrifice, brave no storm and evaporates at the slightest breath of adversity. Away, then, with the cry that the people of this land are not fit or competent, that they must be spoon-fed for generations to come, that their gristle will take an eternity to harden into bone, that they must still rely on stilts and crutches. It is not thus that nations have been made, any more than babes have grown up to manhood. There is no fitness or unfitness so far as the right of service is concerned. No more is wanted than the power to use this right. The faculties of the people have rusted through disuse, their aspirations have almost ceased to be, through being obstructed in their natural upward trend. Liberty alone makes a man fit for liberty. The sickly plant of the hothouse can never be made capable of bearing the contact of external heat and air. Energy springs from within, the surroundings can only help or obstruct its manifestation. That is the established biological truth, the central principle of evolution, the law of being.

AMRITA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
27th Dec, 1915.

15. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* writes that the *Statesman* begins an editorial paragraph with this sentence:—"The perpetrators of recent dakaities in Calcutta have

Dakaitis and boldness.

aroused the admiration of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* by reason of their boldness and success." It is said that a lady fell in ardent love with Satan after reading Milton's *Paradise Lost*. Similarly, there may be people with a romantic turn of mind who are disposed to be great admirers of the daring deeds of the Calcutta dakaitis and congratulate them on their success. However, the *Statesman* only betrays its want of common sense when it includes the *Patrika* among them; for why should the latter be enamoured of these rascals when they rob, and sometimes murder its innocent countrymen, and not its enemies, if it has any, and when they do not give it any share of their booty? As for the boldness of the dakaitis there is no doubt about it, and even the fastidious *Statesman*, in its heart of hearts, must admit it. Whenever a man or a beast does an act in "*Veni, vidi, vici*" style, good or bad matters not, he or it evokes some sort of admiration. Fancy, these dakaitis enter a shop in a thickly-populated, brilliantly-lighted and over-policed street of Calcutta early in the evening, secure the keys of the iron safe containing valuables, and decamp with their booty in five minutes, eluding the myrmidons of the law.

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The 1st January 1916.

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